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The Future of Africa's Congo

Trouble in Katanga Raises Threat of Civil War

The death of Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, in an African air crash while on a trip aimed at bringing peace to the Congo, marks another tragic chapter in the story of that troubled country. Here we report on the latest events in the African nation.

At the time Belgium took control of the Congo some 75 years ago during the era when European countries were carving out great empires in Africa, it encountered savage resistance from natives in the southern part of the country. The Belgians spent several years achieving order in the region called Katanga.

As recent events show, the natives of Katanga are still a fierce people. Under the leadership of Moïse Tshombe, the Katangans have put up rugged resistance to UN troops trying to bring that area under the control of the central



CONGO PRESIDENT Joseph Kasavubu (left) wants his country united. Moïse Tshombe (right) has worked to set up independent regime in province of Katanga

Congolese government in Leopoldville.

While a cease-fire was agreed upon about 10 days ago, a permanent solution of the problem still remains very much in doubt as these words are written.

Rich province. Although Katanga makes up only 21% of the Congo's area, it is of far greater importance than its size would indicate. This plateau region of grasslands and scrub forests is the scene of rich deposits of copper, cobalt, tin, manganese, zinc, and uranium as well as sizable cattle ranches. In natural resources, Katanga is the Congo's richest province and, in fact, is one of Africa's most productive areas.

Yet Katanga's wealth—more than anything else—has made it the Congo's chief trouble spot. Eleven days after Belgium granted independence to the Congo in the summer of 1960, the province of Ka-

(Continued on page 2)



ALL MEMBERS of the family can help to build a fallout shelter and stock it with provisions

What If Nuclear War Begins?

U. S. Steps Up Plans to Protect Home Front

If nuclear war begins, Americans on the home front will face attack along with our military forces. Because of this danger, the U. S. government is stepping up the building of raid shelters and is taking other measures to protect the population.

ALL of us strongly hope, of course, that a nuclear conflict can be avoided. The United States, our allies, and neutral nations are seeking ways to keep world peace. Yet the facts are that Russia has made strong threats against the free world in the dispute over free West Berlin. The Reds have been making a series of new tests of nuclear weapons.

By carrying out a display of power to bomb with missiles, Russia may hope to frighten us—to bluff us and our allies into abandoning West Berlin to Red rule. Of this, we cannot be sure. The Soviet Union could be ready to start a conflict and risk her own destruction from nuclear weapons our nation has built for counterattack.

Since the possibility of war does exist, the U. S. government is acting to prepare the home front. Unpleasant as it is to think of hydrogen bombs falling on our land, every citizen is being urged to do so and to consider the protective steps that are being and can be taken to assure America's survival.

What has been done up to now to provide civil defense?

Over the past 12 years, numerous plans have been advanced to provide a defense against nuclear bombing. One called for the evacuation of crowded cities when danger arose. Another idea was to build shelters

for protection of people wherever they might be—a plan that is now favored.

Congress granted little money for such projects in the past, and most American citizens didn't seem to care very much. Some felt that no defense program was needed on the home front, even after Russia exploded its first nuclear weapon in 1949. Others argued that nuclear attack, if it should come, would wipe out the nation and no adequate safeguards could be provided in such an event.

Despite the arguments, some of which are still with us, there have been these accomplishments:

(1) A radar watch against surprise attack is probably the most important. Radar networks reach from the Canadian frontier northward to far above the Arctic Circle on land, and from ships and sea towers out into the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Planes constantly patrol both sea and air routes. The Arctic system alone could flash warnings of danger to 400 key U. S. centers in 15 seconds, to 5,000 others within 15 minutes.

(2) Around 2,000 portable hos-

pitals have been stored close to areas most likely to be attacked. Stocks of medical supplies and food have also been provided to a limited degree.

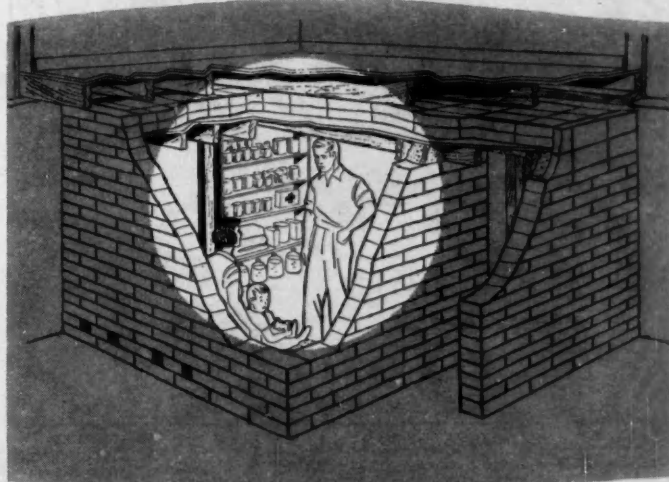
(3) Civil defense groups have been organized in certain communities, but many of these are not very active at the present time.

(4) Under various names, the federal civil defense organization has distributed around one-half billion pamphlets urging Americans to build raid shelters in their homes and giving instructions on how to build them. Up to the time of the Berlin crisis, however, it is doubtful that 5,000 such shelters were constructed. Some estimates are below 2,000 but no accurate figures are available. It's possible that many families have used the "do-it-yourself" method, built shelters, and made no reports of them.

How does President Kennedy propose to improve civil defense?

New programs. The federal government is going to increase spending to speed anti-bombing protection programs. In the past, Con-

(Concluded on page 7)



SAFE from atomic radiation in a well-supplied basement shelter

Certain regular features have been omitted this week to provide space for material on Africa (pages 4 & 5), which can be used for bulletin board display.



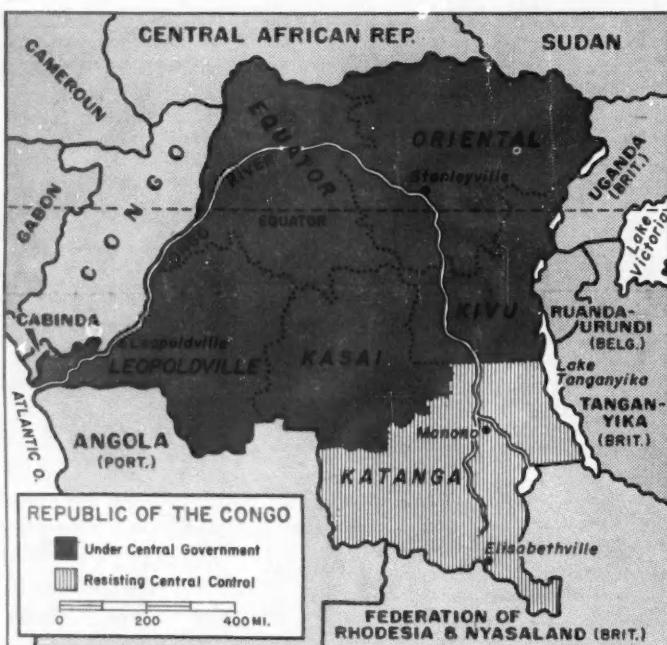
A MINING VILLAGE. Large numbers of families in the troubled Congo have homes similar to these. A great majority of the nation's people live in rural areas or relatively small settlements.



MODERN APARTMENT BUILDINGS are to be found in some of the major cities, such as Leopoldville, even though primitive conditions still prevail in large sections of this central African land



WHAT LIES AHEAD for these and millions of other citizens of the Congo? Their country has been in turmoil ever since the summer of 1960.



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turned upon it, and made it more difficult for the international force to keep order.

Then the Soviet Union launched a bitter attack on the UN's Congo operation. Moscow did so when it saw that the UN was a stumbling block to its plans for bringing the new nation into the communist camp.

Following the murder of Patrice Lumumba last February, Russia stepped up its campaign against Secretary-General Hammarskjöld and the United Nations. Lumumba, who had been deposed as Premier and had been held prisoner by Moïse Tshombe, was killed under mysterious circumstances. (Tshombe asserted that Lumumba was killed by tribesmen after he escaped from prison. Lumumba's supporters charged that he was murdered on the order of Katanga officials.)

Russia also refused to help pay for the UN's costly operation in the Congo. The United States has borne most of the financial burden.

Encouraging progress. Despite these obstacles, good progress was made during the spring and summer in achieving stability. The central government under President Joseph Kasavubu slowly but steadily enlarged its area of control. The Congolese legislature convened, and elected Cyrille Adoula as Premier.

However, the problem of Katanga remained. Going in debt at the rate of about \$16,000,000 a month, the central government badly needed the tax revenues that wealthy Katanga would normally produce. But Tshombe still refused to bring his province into the Congo government. Adoula finally indicated he would send the central government's troops into Katanga to take over that region by force.

Africa's Congo

(Continued from page 1)

tanga with Tshombe as its chief spokesman announced it was seceding from the rest of the Congo, and would ally itself with Belgium. Supporting Tshombe were certain Belgian industrialists who had large investments in Katanga's mines.

The Congolese central government in Leopoldville opposed the secession of Katanga, but could not prevent it. Widespread disorders were erupting throughout the Congo, and Katanga was only one of several areas that rejected Leopoldville's control. Shortly afterwards, the central government appealed to the United Nations, and an international force was rushed to the African land.

The UN role. United Nations troops found themselves in a primitive country, 905,000 square miles in area (about the size of that part of the United States east of the Mississippi). Only a few big cities existed. Many of the Congo's 13,821,000 people still followed the tribal ways of their ancestors.

Occupying main towns and cities, the UN forces guarded power plants, airports, and other vital installations. To prevent full-scale civil war between rival groups, they tried to place themselves between hostile bodies of Congolese.

In carrying out its mission, the UN had to contend with one obstacle after another. When Patrice Lumumba, the Congo's first Premier, found that the United Nations was not going to help him get control of outlying regions, he

Military action. At this point, UN officials decided to use the powers authorized by the Security Council in a resolution last February. The resolution urged (1) that the UN "use force, if necessary, in the last resort" to avoid civil war in the Congo; and (2) that all foreign soldiers not under the UN command be removed from the Congo.

With Adoula preparing to send troops into Katanga, the UN believed that civil war loomed. Presumably Mr. Hammarskjöld believed that the UN force could avert this strife by sending its own troops into Katanga for a quick take-over.

Therefore, UN troops from India, Sweden, and Ireland were dispatched to the southern province to occupy key points and to remove some 500 foreign officers from Tshombe's army. Some of these officers were Belgians; others were hired "soldiers of fortune" from various lands.

The UN advance into Katanga produced far sharper resistance than had been expected. Bloody fighting developed between the Katanga forces and UN troops.

All free-world leaders agree on the need for achieving peace in the Congo, but some feel that the UN made a mistake in trying to force the issue. They think that the reverses which UN troops suffered

soon after entering Katanga weakened the UN position in the whole Congo dispute.

Certain free-world leaders also fear that the central Congolese government, which professes to be neutral in world affairs, is leaning toward communism. First Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga, it is felt, exerts a strong, pro-communist influence.

It has also been noted that 8 Russian diplomats who were expelled from the Congo a year ago have recently moved back. Some free-world statesmen—especially in Great Britain and France—believe that Tshombe was justified in resisting control from Leopoldville.

To try to bring about a cease-fire, Secretary-General Hammarskjöld flew to the Congo and then on to adjoining Northern Rhodesia for talks with Moïse Tshombe. During the night flight to Northern Rhodesia, the UN leader and 13 other members of his party were killed when their plane crashed. A few days later, a cease-fire was achieved.

Congo's future. Not until Katanga and the Congolese central government settle their differences can real headway be made in strengthening the economy, which is now in critical shape. During the long period of Belgian rule, little was done to train the natives for responsible posts. When the Belgians departed 15 months ago, few Congolese were capable of taking over supervisory jobs on plantations and in mines and factories.

As a consequence, many factories are idle, and valuable plantations are in some cases being overrun by the jungle. Exports have dropped by nearly 50%. Outside of Katanga, nearly half the working population is unemployed.

Only after the economy is on a sound basis again can the government in Leopoldville make realistic plans to raise the low health and educational standards.

When the daughter of the mayor of Leopoldville graduated from high school last spring, it was reported that she was the first Congolese girl ever to receive a high school diploma. While a limited number of boys have finished high school, only 22—according to a recent survey—ever graduated from college.

UN aid. At the same time the UN has been trying to prevent civil war, it has embarked on a program aimed at preparing the Congolese for the management of their own affairs. Among other things, it has set up a training course for farm mechanics; provided teachers for a substantial number of schools; enrolled 1,000 Congolese in various other training programs; and brought 100 medical specialists from 20 countries.

A great deal more will have to be done along these lines if the Congo is to become a modern nation. But any large-scale expansion of these programs is unlikely at this time. It seems certain that the Soviet Union will take advantage of Dag Hammarskjöld's untimely death to try to obstruct effective UN action in the Congo. (In an early issue of this paper, we shall deal with the effect of Mr. Hammarskjöld's death on the future of the United Nations.) —By HOWARD SWEET



Black



Frankfurter



Douglas



Clark



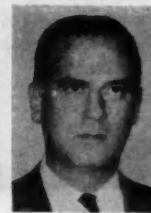
Harlan



Brennan



Whittaker



Stewart

They Open a New Session

Supreme Court Justices

THE U. S. Supreme Court meets in Washington, D. C., on Monday, October 2, for its regular annual session—which probably will continue until the latter part of June.

The Court's 9 justices are to make decisions on many important legal disputes involving federal laws and the U. S. Constitution. In most cases they will be rechecking the work of lower judicial bodies.

As our country's highest tribunal, the Supreme Court has far-reaching powers. It can even set aside a state law or an act of Congress if it determines that the measure is not in line with our national Constitution.

Among numerous topics soon to be studied by the Court are: (1) an effort by certain Tennessee voters

Hugo Black, 75. Appointed in 1937 by President Franklin Roosevelt, Mr. Black has been on the high bench longer than any other present member. Before joining the Court, he was a U. S. senator from Alabama.

Felix Frankfurter, who will be 79 in November, was appointed in 1939 by President Roosevelt. He is the only foreign-born member of the high tribunal—having come from Vienna, Austria, in his boyhood. Mr. Frankfurter taught law at Harvard before joining the Court.

William Douglas, who will be 63 this month, was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1939. At that time he was 41, and the youngest Supreme Court justice in 125 years. A native of Minnesota, Mr. Douglas has taught law at Columbia and Yale.

Tom Clark, 62, from Texas. His appointment to the Court climaxed a long career in public life. He was U. S. Attorney General when President Truman chose him for the nation's highest tribunal in 1949.

John Marshall Harlan, 62, grandson of an earlier Justice Harlan, was appointed by President Eisenhower in 1955. Although born in Illinois, the present Justice Harlan has spent much of his life in New York. He served there as a U. S. attorney and federal judge.

William Brennan, Jr., 55, was appointed by President Eisenhower in 1956. Mr. Brennan, son of an Irish immigrant, began his legal career in 1932 after graduation from Harvard Law School. He was a legal adviser in the Army during World War II, and more recently served on the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Charles Evans Whittaker, 60. Born in Kansas, he did farm work to earn a great deal of the money he needed for law school. Mr. Whittaker was a federal judge in Missouri before President Eisenhower appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1957.

Potter Stewart, 46, is the youngest justice and the most recent appointee. President Eisenhower selected him in 1958. Though born in Michigan, Mr. Stewart grew up in Ohio. He had engaged in law practice and served as a federal judge before taking his present position. —By TOM MYER



EARL WARREN

Chief Justice of the United States

to force reapportionment of seats in their state legislature; (2) a Florida woman's complaint that her trial and conviction for murder were unfair because there were no women on the jury; and (3) the case of 16 Louisiana Negroes, convicted of breach of the peace in a "sit-in" demonstration.

Here are thumbnail sketches of the 9 Supreme Court justices:

Earl Warren, 70, Chief Justice, was appointed by President Eisenhower in 1953. Before that, he was 3 times elected governor of California. Mr. Warren became Republican Vice Presidential nominee in 1948, on the ticket headed by Thomas Dewey of New York; but these men lost to Harry Truman and Alben Barkley.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

IN RECENT WEEKS, Roger Maris' assault on Babe Ruth's home run mark of 60 for a single season has held the attention of sports fans everywhere. This week, another of Ruth's slugging records will be threatened: his total of 15 home runs in World Series play.

When the autumn baseball spectacle gets under way on Wednesday, October 4, Mickey Mantle of the New York Yankees will have to hit only 1 home run to equal Ruth's lifetime Series record, and 2 to set a new mark. In 8 World Series up to now, Mickey has hit 14 home runs.

Babe Ruth played in 10 World Series, but in his first 3 he was used mainly as a pitcher and so was not in the lineup every day. Twice in World Series play, Babe hit 3 home runs in a single game—the only player ever to perform that feat.

Whether Mantle will top Ruth's record of 15 homers remains to be seen. But one of Mantle's teammates is sure of setting a new record, providing he doesn't get sick. He is Yogi Berra, the veteran catcher and outfielder.

Every time that Yogi appears in the lineup, he'll set a new record for World Series activity. He has already played in 68 of the autumn games—more than any other ball player in history. Yogi has averaged 1 hit for every game, and his 68 hits is another record.

By winning 1 game, pitcher Whitey Ford—who has triumphed 7 times in past World Series—can break a 3-way tie (among Ford, Red Ruffing, and Allie Reynolds) and acquire more victories than any other hurler in Series history. —By HOWARD SWEET

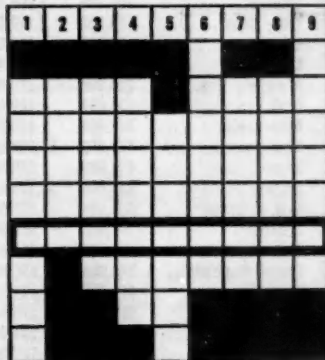


Mantle

STATE CAPITAL PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a state capital as will the numbered vertical rows.

- Connecticut's seat of government.
- It's _____ for Delaware.
- The 49th state's capital.
- _____, Arizona.
- _____, Mississippi.
- For New Mexico, it's 2 words.
- A famous tea party was held in this capital city.
- _____, South Dakota.
- _____, in the Pine Tree State.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Bucharest. VERTICAL: 1. Lisbon; 2. Dublin; 3. Stockholm; 4. Hague; 5. Budapest; 6. Madrid; 7. Vienna; 8. Helsinki; 9. Athens.

AFRICA—CONTINENT OF NEW NATIONS

AREA

AFRICA covers 11,635,000 square miles—almost one-fourth of the world's land surface. It is the second largest continent. Only Asia is larger.

Africa extends 5,300 miles from the Strait of Gibraltar to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa. At its widest point, from Cape Verde on the west to the Arabian Peninsula in the east, it measures 4,600 miles.

TERRAIN

Most of Africa is a vast plateau. The highest peak on the continent is Mount Kilimanjaro, in Tanganyika, which reaches 19,590 feet above sea level. The lowest spot is the Qattara Depression in the Libyan Desert. It is 436 feet below sea level.

Mountains. The Atlas Mountains in the northwest reach heights of 14,000 feet. The Drakensberg Mountains in the south tower to 11,000 feet. In the east are the Ruwenzori Mountains, whose greatest height is 16,795 feet.

Lakes. Several great lakes are in east Africa. Lake Victoria in Kenya is the second largest body of fresh water in the world. Lakes Rudolf, Tanganyika, and Nyasa are other important lakes. Only in North America are there lakes which compare to these in size.

Rivers and falls. Africa's longest river is the Nile, which flows from east Africa to the Mediterranean. It is 4,194 miles long. The Congo, in west Africa, measures 2,900 miles; the Niger, in west Africa, 2,600 miles; the Zambezi, in south central Africa, about 1,650 miles. Victoria Falls on the Zambezi is one of Africa's spectacular sights. It drops 343 feet and is more than a mile wide.

Deserts. The Sahara, covering 3,500,000 square miles, is the world's largest desert. It extends across northern Africa. The Kalahari is a large desert in south Africa. Together the Sahara and Kalahari cover one-fourth of the continent.

CLIMATE

The bulk of Africa lies within the tropics. The coastal lowlands near the equator are hot and damp. On the higher plateaus, temperatures are lower.

A tropical rain forest more than 1,000 miles wide extends two-thirds of the way across the continent. There, rainfall averages from 60 to 100 inches a year.

North and south of the rain forest are vast grasslands called savannas. The northern savannas are more than 500 miles wide and extend 4,000 miles across the continent. Rainfall averages 20 to 60 inches a year. North and south of the savannas are plains which have from 10 to 20 inches of rain each year.

The northern, southeastern, and southwestern coasts have a mild and pleasant climate like that of southern California.

POPULATION

Africa has about 230,000,000 people. Two-thirds of them are Negroes. More than 45,000,000 Arabs and Berbers live in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt. About 6,000,000 descendants of European settlers live largely in coastal regions.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE

Low standards. The majority of Africans are farmers and herdsmen who live in poverty. In many areas the people do not have enough food, shelter, or clothing. The average yearly income per person ranges between \$89 and \$132. Most Africans live in huts in small villages.

Health. Sickness and disease are widespread. The average length of life is only 40 years. Modern medicine is bringing such diseases as leprosy, malaria, and yaws under control. But health care is difficult because there are so few doctors, nurses, and hospitals.

Education. Nine out of 10 Africans cannot read or write. There is a shortage of schools and teachers, but efforts are being made to teach both adults and children to read and write.

Tribes and languages. Africans are proud of their tribes. The majority of them look to their tribal leaders for guidance. The idea of belonging to a nation is either unknown or a new conception to the average person. Among the numerous African tribes, between 800 and 1,000 languages are spoken. Thus, communication is difficult.

AGRICULTURE

In the past African farmers grew only enough food for themselves. Many workers now produce palm oil, cacao, coffee, cotton, and other crops for sale abroad.

Cattle, sheep, and goats are raised in the grasslands and highlands of Tanganyika and Kenya.

Corn, wheat, peanuts, rice, beans, and peas are raised in south Africa.

East Africa has plantations where coffee, tobacco, tea, and cotton are grown.

Rubber and cacao, palm oil, and sisal are produced in the hot lowlands of west Africa.

Cotton, wheat, corn, and sugar cane are grown in the Nile Valley of Egypt.

Citrus fruits, wheat, oats, and barley are raised along the southwestern and northwestern coasts.

From jungle trees, wood cutters take mahogany and other fine lumber.

INDUSTRY

Mining is the continent's biggest industry. Mines in South Africa produce almost half of the world's gold, and many diamonds.

The Congo produces industrial diamonds. Large deposits of uranium are found in the Congo and the Republic of South Africa.

South central Africa contains copper, zinc, chrome, uranium, gold, tin, cobalt, vanadium, asbestos, bauxite, and manganese.

The continent's resources have scarcely been tapped in many areas. Africa has almost two-fifths of the world's water power, but little of this is producing electricity.

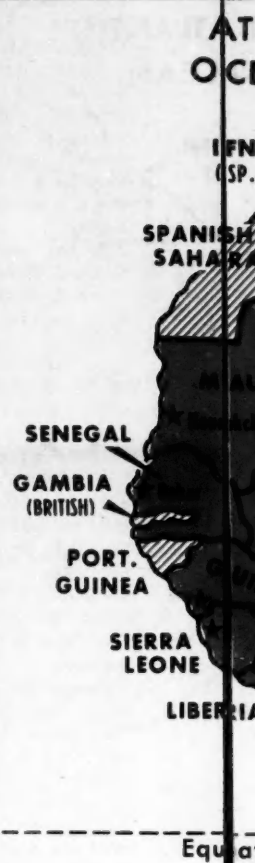
FACTS ABOUT AFRICAN LANDS

COUNTRY	AREA SQ. MI.	POPULATION	CAPITAL	FREED
Cameroun	183,381	4,066,000	Yaounde	1960
Central African Rep.	242,000	1,185,000	Bangui	1960
Chad	495,000	2,600,000	Fort-Lamy	1960
Congo Rep. ¹	135,000	795,000	Brazzaville	1960
Dahomey	45,000	2,000,000	Porto-Novo	1960
Egypt (UAR)	386,100 ²	28,000,000 ²	Cairo	1922
Ethiopia	457,000	21,800,000	Addis Ababa	1941 ⁵
Gabon	102,000	420,000	Libreville	1960
Ghana	91,843	6,691,000	Accra	1957
Guinea	106,200	3,000,000	Conakry	1958
Ivory Coast	125,000	3,120,000	Abidjan	1960
Liberia	43,000	1,250,000	Monrovia	1847
Libya	680,000	1,172,000	El Baida	1951
Malagasy Rep.	228,000	5,200,000	Tananarive	1960
Mali	465,000	4,300,000	Bamako	1960
Mauritania	419,000	640,000	Nouakchott	1960
Morocco	170,000	11,590,000	Rabat	1956
Niger	459,000	2,850,000	Niamey	1960
Nigeria	356,500	35,070,000	Lagos	1960
Rep. of Congo ³	905,000	13,821,000	Leopoldville	1960
Senegal	76,000	2,570,000	Dakar	1960
Sierra Leone	28,000	2,400,000	Freetown	1961
Somali Republic	246,000	1,990,000	Mogadiscio	1960
South Africa	472,733	14,929,000	Pretoria	1910
Sudan	967,500	11,615,000	Khartoum	1956
Tanganyika ⁴	361,800	9,238,000	Dar es Salaam	1961
Togo	22,000	1,442,000	Lomé	1960
Tunisia	48,332	3,965,000	Tunis	1956
Upper Volta	106,000	3,534,000	Ouagadougou	1960

¹ Formerly belonged to France ² Does not include Syria

³ Formerly belonged to Belgium ⁴ Gains independence December 9, 1961

⁵ Ancient kingdom; under Italian rule 1936-41



AFR



Independent



Colonies,



Capitals

Scale

0

INDEPEND

During the late 1800's a scramble to acquire colonies by European nations. Germany gained a foothold at the southern end of its empire northward.

France took over large areas in the north. Belgium secured the Congo. Italy, Spain, and Portugal had lands with African holdings.

In 1945 there were only a few independent states in Africa: Egypt, Liberia, Union of South Africa.



INDEPENDENCE DRIVE

In 1800, Africa became the object of the fire of colonialism on the part of the leading powers. Great Britain, which already had a firm grip on the tip of the continent, expanded its empire.

For large areas in Africa's western half, the Congo; while Germany, Portugal were among other European holdings.

There are only four independent nations in Africa, the Union of South Africa (now the Republic of South Africa), and Ethiopia—Africa's oldest

kingdom. The rest of the continent was made up of colonies belonging to European nations.

After World War II, European nations rapidly began granting freedom to their colonies. Four-fifths of Africa's people are now free of foreign control. When Tanganyika gains freedom in December, it will be the 29th independent nation on the continent. The map shows the territories which still remain under foreign rule.

TYPES OF GOVERNMENT

Nearly all the African nations have governments headed by a President or Prime Minister (some have both) with a legislature elected by the people.

While democratic in form, many of the new governments are, in reality, dominated by rulers who have assumed strong powers. In lands where this is true, the reason is that only a few people have the education and training necessary for managing their country's affairs.

As education becomes widespread, the people as a whole will become capable of playing a bigger role in their governments.

In global affairs, many leaders of new African lands say they will follow a neutral course, siding neither with the Soviet Union nor the western countries. However, in trade and other economic matters, a number of former British and French colonies have chosen to cooperate with the countries that once ruled them.

Story of the Week

Happenings Here and Abroad

UN and Red China, Plus Other Issues

One of the hottest issues to be debated in this year's UN meeting will concern Red China's admission to the world body. The United States, which until now had opposed discussion of this issue in the UN, agreed to a debate of the problem for at least 2 reasons:

(1) Since many nations—probably a big majority—want to discuss the matter in the world body, any effort to keep it off the agenda would have been doomed to failure. (2) We hope to make use of the discussions to convince other UN members that Red China should not be admitted so long as she continues her warlike ways.

In addition to debating the Red Chinese problem, the UN has agreed to discuss an American proposal to ban all nuclear tests—despite strong Soviet opposition to such a move.

Other important issues to be discussed by the UN include new disarmament and other peace plans presented to the world body by President Kennedy last week.

Premier Adoula Works For a Single Congo

Cyrille Adoula, Premier of the Republic of the Congo, not only hopes to unite his strife-torn country, but he also wants to keep it out of the western-Soviet "cold war," (see page 1 story).

Now 40, Mr. Adoula was chosen as Premier by a great majority of Congolese leaders last summer. Though he regards himself as a socialist—someone who believes in government ownership of mines, in-



CYRILLE ADOULA, who became Premier of the Congo this summer

dustries, etc.—he is said to be anti-communist.

A bank clerk much of his adult life, Mr. Adoula became active in politics about 6 years ago. In 1958 he helped found the Congo's first nation-wide party—the Congolese National Movement—in which he worked for independence from Belgium.

Names in the News—From African Nation

Joseph Kasavubu—President of the Republic of the Congo since it became independent in 1960.

Cyrille Adoula—Premier since last August.

Antoine Gizenga—Pro-communist leader who is now Vice Premier under Cyrille Adoula.

Moise Tshombe—Head of rich Katanga province that Premier Adoula and UN have been trying to unite with Congo.

Joseph Mobutu—Chief of Congolese national army.

Leopoldville—Capital of Congo, and its most heavily populated city.

Elisabethville—Second largest city, capital of Katanga province.

Stanleyville—Capital of Oriental province, where pro-Reds have had powerful influence.

British Guiana Takes Big Step to Left

Leaders throughout the Western Hemisphere are keeping a close watch on British Guiana. They wonder if the land's new Prime Minister, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, will take Guiana into the communist camp or cooperate with the free world when his country becomes independent of British rule.

Dr. Jagan, who is a dentist trained in United States universities, was named Prime Minister of Guiana following the election victory of his People's Progressive Party a short time ago. Though he denies he is a communist, he has advocated a number of pro-Red policies.

Dr. Jagan won't have full powers over Guiana's government until Britain grants complete independence to the South American land some months from now. Until then, London continues to control the country's defense and foreign affairs.

Located on the northeastern coast of South America, British Guiana has a total area of some 83,000 square miles—about the size of Idaho. A substantial number of its 539,940 inhabitants are descendants of immigrants from India, as is Dr. Jagan. Important products are sugar, bauxite, rice, diamonds, and gold.

For United Nations Day—Helpful Materials

A few weeks from now—on October 24—the United Nations will celebrate its 16th birthday. The United States Committee for the UN hopes that all Americans will in some way observe this occasion.

The Committee is a privately supported citizens' group whose chairman is appointed annually by the President of the United States. The organization operates throughout the year to encourage an active interest among Americans in the work of the UN.

One of the many services provided by the Committee is the publication of pamphlets, posters, and other materials dealing with the international organization. Students may order any of the following materials by writing to the U. S. Committee for the United Nations, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

1. *The UN in Action*—a 4-page



WATCH British Guiana. It may turn into another serious Western Hemisphere trouble spot.

pamphlet giving the past record of the world organization in summary form, and listing a number of interesting facts about the global body. One copy free of charge. Additional copies 2 cents each.

2. *UN Day Poster*. One copy free. Additional copies 100 for \$1.50.

3. *UN Day Family Meal*—suggestions for planning an international meal at home. Up to 50 copies free.

Write to the Committee for a list of other materials on celebrating UN day. The association requests that 50 cents be enclosed with all orders for free materials to help cover handling expenses.

Who Will Replace Dag Hammarskjöld?

In seeking someone to replace the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, the UN Security Council meets behind closed doors to select a man for the job. At least 7 of the 11 Council members must agree on a candidate. Each of the 5 permanent members—the United States, Britain, Russia, France, and (Nationalist) China—can veto any nomination for the top UN post.

When the Security Council does agree on a candidate, the General Assembly meets to consider the recommendation. No speeches are permitted, and the vote is by secret ballot. A two-thirds majority of those present is needed for election.

Unfortunately, the UN may not get an opportunity to use its regular procedure for choosing a Secretary-General. Russia is demanding a change in the world body's charter to provide for a 3-man (or "troika") leadership—each man with a veto power—to replace the single Secretary-General. The western nations oppose such a plan.

In arguing for the "troika" plan, Moscow says it is needed to give all 3 major groups of nations—western, Soviet, and neutral—an equal voice in running the world body. The West is against the proposal because, if adopted, it would enable Russia to block any future UN action opposed by the Reds, simply by casting a veto. This, our government and its allies feel, would make the UN a powerless debating society.

Tunisia's Mongi Slim Heads World Body

A veteran diplomat and United Nations delegate from Tunisia presides over the 16th annual meeting of the General Assembly. He is 53-year-old Mongi Slim—the first African ever to head the UN body.

Mr. Slim has been a familiar figure at the United Nations since 1956, the year Tunisia won her in-

dependence from France. One of his first duties as a UN official in 1956 was to help the global body study Russia's brutal suppression of Hungary's bid for freedom from Soviet control in the fall of that year. In addition to his UN duties, Mr. Slim served as ambassador to the United States from 1956 until last February.

Progress Report On Notebook Charts

We regret the delay in publication of our chart on African nations, described in a recent issue. It will be ready by October 9.

Three other charts, punched and folded to fit a 3-ring notebook, are available now. These—all in color—are as follows:

Revolutionary War. Summary of battles, pictures of leading figures in the independence struggle, and background stories.

U. S. Presidents. Pictures of all our Presidents; essential facts about each Chief Executive and his term of office.

Civil War. List of battles, pictures of leaders, and background features on the great conflict. This chart, originally with material only on 1 side, now has it on both sides.

The above charts are priced at **50 cents each** for 1 to 9 copies; **25 cents each** in quantities of 10 or more. Send orders to Charts, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

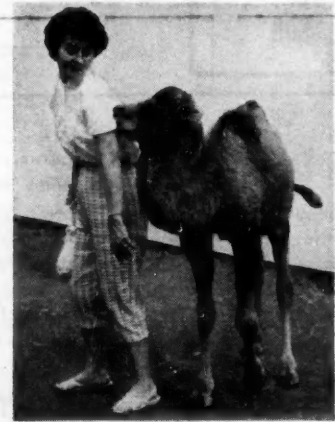
Castro Acts Against Religious Groups

There is mounting tension between the regime of Premier Fidel Castro and the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba, the dominant religious body on the island. There have been a growing number of religious demonstrations against the communist influence in the Castro government despite harsh actions by the regime to smash them.

Premier Castro is also deporting more and more religious leaders to Spain for their criticism of Red policies in Cuba. (Many priests and other church leaders in Cuba are of Spanish origin.)

Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles in next week's issue will deal with (1) the record of Congress, and (2) France.



FRIENDLY JIMMY, young camel at children's zoo in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, greeting a visitor

United States Prepares Home Front Against Possible Nuclear War

(Concluded from page 1)

gress has granted an average of 50 to 60 million dollars annually for civil defense. For this year, the legislators have approved expenditures of around \$300,000,000.

Secondly, direction of civil defense is being altered. The old Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, headed by Frank Ellis, is being abolished. Mr. Ellis now heads a new agency, the Office of Emergency Planning, which will act as an adviser on civilian defense requirements.

The Department of Defense, under Assistant Defense Secretary Stuart Pittman, is taking over actual direction of operations to protect the home front. Here are the major steps that are now being started:

(1) Raid shelters to serve about 30,000,000 people are to be built in post offices, other government buildings, schools, and private structures in areas most likely to be first targets of bombs. These should be ready by the end of this year. By late 1962, public shelters should be available for 50,000,000 persons, or about a fourth of the population.

(2) States, with some federal aid, and citizens, at their own expense, will be urged to speed up the building of shelters. Those in private homes may cost from \$150 to \$1,000 or more. A new booklet on construction of these, along with advice on what to do if an attack is threatened, is to be mailed soon to every American home.

(3) A new warning system is being tested. Called NEAR, it consists of a small buzzer which can be installed in homes, offices, and other buildings. If an air attack should be launched on our cities, the buzzers would produce loud, clear sounds that nobody could mistake. The gadgets would cost \$5 to \$10 and could be plugged into any 110-volt circuit. They would be set off from central stations operated by the federal government.

At present, sirens are counted on to give an attack warning. They have been used so often in tests that many people no longer pay attention to them. If war actually began, it is argued, a large part of



the population might ignore the siren blasts.

(4) In an emergency, all regular radio and TV stations would go off the air under present defense arrangements, and special CONELRAD stations would take over channels at 640 and 1240 on the radio dial.

This system was designed to prevent bombers from using high frequency channels as a guide to targets in cities. Since planes and missiles now use radar, there seems to be no point in shutting down regular stations. It is argued that these stations would reach more people than the present system, and a change is being considered.

(5) Wheat is to be moved from present storage bins to metropolitan areas in which some 95,000,000 people live. Enough grain to feed this part of the population for 4 months is to be stocked. Medical supplies are also to be stored, and nearly 2,000 emergency hospitals are being planned.

(6) Leaders for directing groups in public shelters are being trained on how to ward off panic and supervise rationing and safety measures.

How effective is our civil defense likely to be if war comes?

The sad fact is, Defense Secretary Robert McNamara says, that 50,000,000 people could lose their lives if an all-out hydrogen bomb attack were made against this country. Another 20,000,000 could be seriously injured. Radioactive fallout would blanket the country, and

the danger of contamination from it would be critical for about 2 weeks.

At the end of this 2-week period, scientists say, survivors of the attack could safely leave their shelters and begin the long, rugged job of rebuilding the nation.

There are 2 points of view as to whether or not a large-scale civil defense effort would be worth the cost. Those who argue against preparation talk along the following lines:

Everyone within the actual area blasted by a nuclear bomb would be killed, and the total is likely to be much higher than is now estimated. Those saved temporarily by shelters would still be subject to dangerous radiation, which could cause miserable illness and painful death.

The rain of destruction would ruin water plants, destroy sewage systems, and thus add to the risks of epidemics. If we are attacked, our allies also will be victims, as well as Russia and other communist lands. The world, in fact, would be in ruins and chaos.

Who would want to survive in a new stone age?

The arguments for broader civilian defense preparation go this way:

To give up without a struggle would be cowardly. History shows that man can survive terrible catastrophes.

Take, for instance, the Japanese city of Hiroshima, first victim of an atomic bomb in

World War II. Probably 100,000 persons were killed outright. Thousands more were injured or made ill by radiation. Some died of their illness, but perhaps 100,000 are still living and going to work. The city has been rebuilt.

Remember that Hiroshima's people had inadequate shelters. They knew nothing about the dangers of radiation, a new element in warfare, and were unable to protect themselves against it.

With modern knowledge, adequate shelters, and courage, large numbers of people can survive attack and reconstruct their way of life. Naturally there will be hardships and tragedy. But just as we must try in every possible way to prevent war, we must also make every effort to survive in case a conflict cannot be avoided.

—By TOM HAWKINS

SMILES



HOWARD PARIS

"Yes, my parents were impressed—but now they want at least one on my report card."

A high school teacher was questioning her senior class about what they would like to do when they graduated. "George," she asked, "what would you like to do?"

George thought for a moment. "Well, first," he said, "I'd like to go to the moon."

"And after that?"

Another pause. "Well, after that," came the answer, "I think I'd like to travel."

A sweet young thing, visiting an artist in his studio, asked him if he thought he had inherited his ability in painting. "I don't think it happens that way," was the reply. "For instance, take the painter Van Gogh. Did you ever hear of Van Gogh's father?"

"No," the girl said.

"Did you ever hear of his mother?"

"No," she said again.

"Now," said the artist, "you understand what I mean."

"Well, not exactly," said the pretty one, batting her eyes. "I never heard of Van Gogh either."

Principal of school to angry mother of small boy: "Well, I don't know whether he feels insecure, but everybody else in the school certainly does."

Two women stepped up to a window in a post office, and one bought a money order. Then she turned to her companion and said:

"I don't see a stamp machine anywhere. I guess I'll have to stop by the drugstore and buy a stamp before I can mail this letter."

BEFORE DISASTER STRIKES

YOU SHOULD KNOW . . .



Where to find safe water



How to turn off water service



How to purify water



What foods to store and how to prepare them



What foods are unsafe



How to dispose of garbage



How to dispose of human wastes



What to do with frozen foods

YOU SHOULD HAVE . . .



Stored water or other liquid (7 gals. per person)



2-week supply of proper foods, paper plates and napkins



Cooking and eating utensils, measuring cup, can and bottle openers, pocket knife, matches



Garbage cans



Toilet tissue, paper towels, soap



Special equipment for the sick



2 pts. of household chlorine, 1 qt. of 5 per-cent DDT



Wrench, screwdriver and shovel

A CHECK LIST of some advance precautions that might help you to survive in case of nuclear attack

DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY PHYLLIS HOLTYGARE

Communism

Dictatorship

This is the fourth in a series of articles on communism and other forms of political thought.

THE theory of communism, as developed by Karl Marx and Nikolai Lenin, leaves no room for free debate or any other freedom that we generally take for granted in our democratic country.

Lenin, Russia's first Red dictator, had this to say:

The truth is known only to the small group of Communist Party leaders who head the Red movement. Ordinary workers don't understand their own needs; so they should not be given the reins of power. Government must be in the iron grip of Communist Party leaders who know what is best for the workers—and for other members of society.

This Leninist doctrine became—and still is—one of the central features of the Soviet system as it is practiced in Russia. It is accepted by Communist Party leaders around the globe. That's why Reds everywhere are merely mouthpieces for the Soviet leadership, and express no views contrary to those voiced in the Kremlin.

The answer to Lenin's idea:

The first Soviet dictator's interpretation of communism shows that even Marx's promised "dictatorship of the proletariat" was a fraud. For, according to Lenin, it is not the workers but a small Communist Party clique that is to rule.

Actually, there is a remarkable similarity between this communist idea and the "leadership principle" developed by Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler. Like Hitler, the Red bosses claim to be the only ones who know the "truth," or the right policies for their people.

Under the communist system, as it exists in Russia, there is no room for differences of opinion. The Soviet government is supreme, and the people are its servants. Elections are held, but the slate of candidates appearing on the ballot is hand-picked by the Red leadership. Harsh treatment is meted out to anyone who opposes the ruling group on important issues.

The Communist Party is the only one permitted to exist. In lands the Reds have taken over, they have imprisoned or killed opposition leaders who refused to support them.

In the United States and other democratic nations, on the other hand, the people are supreme. The government is their servant. The U. S. Constitution and the constitutions of our states guarantee the right of American citizens to choose their leaders. Voting is done by secret ballot. Candidates of the various parties are free to seek the support of the people.

—By ANTON BERLE



INDEPENDENCE HALL, Philadelphia, as it appeared in the late 1800's. The hall was used for some years by the Pennsylvania legislature.

Yesterday and Today

Constitutional Government

(Fourth of a series on past and present events tied in with American history courses.)

HAVING won independence, the United States ran into governmental difficulties under the Articles of Confederation. Our troubles of old were somewhat similar to those of several of today's newer nations, but we solved them in differing ways.

Some of our new states, for example, wanted title to unsettled territories west of their frontiers. Such disputes were settled peaceably when the various states gave up their claims and put the territories under control of the federal government.

By contrast, India and Pakistan fought a war over territory. These 2 countries had been formed by a division of land that had long been ruled by Britain as India. Both of the new nations claimed the state of Kashmir, there was no agreement, and serious fighting broke out.

As a result, Pakistan and India each holds a part of Kashmir. Each still wants the whole of Kashmir, however, and relations between the 2 large nations are still tense—as they have been since 1947.

Territorial disputes also exist in a number of the African states that have become independent in recent years. Such is the case in the former Belgian Congo (see page 1 article) with the state of Katanga striving for independence outside the new Congo Republic. Boundary difficulties also exist in Ghana and Nigeria.

Although we settled our territorial problems under the Articles of Confederation, other questions arose and led to adoption of our present Constitution.

One big issue our Confederation faced was that of taxes. The states were jealous of their new independence, and insisted on collecting tax revenues themselves. The Confederation Congress could ask for funds, but the states often did not supply them, and the government was close to bankruptcy.

The tax issue is one that now con-

fronts the Congo Republic. It wants Katanga within its boundaries because the rebelling state possesses rich resources. Without it as a source of revenue, the new African republic faces serious economic difficulties.

The lack of a real executive branch of government under our Articles of Confederation, the need for a federal court system to enforce national laws, as well as the necessity of having a federally enforced tax system were all reasons that brought the states to write and accept our Constitution.

The new document was signed on September 17, 1787—174 years ago—at the old Pennsylvania State House. George Washington presided at the ceremony, as he had done throughout the sessions since May. James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton were among the signers.

Of our new basic law, Washington wrote from his Mount Vernon plantation a week after it had been signed in Philadelphia:

"I wish the Constitution had been more perfect, but I sincerely believe it is the best that could be obtained at this time. And, as a Constitutional door is opened for amendments hereafter, the adoption of it, under the present circumstances of the Union, is—in my opinion—desirable."

As Washington hoped, the Constitution was adopted in 1788, and government under it was begun the next year—with Washington as our first President.

From time to time since then, there have been disputes—some very serious—involving state vs. federal rights, and also involving the Supreme Court's power to overrule laws passed by Congress. Yet we have been able to govern ourselves and build a strong free nation under the Constitution.

The document, furthermore, has served as a guide to a number of other nations. Liberia, with U.S. help, modeled its constitution after ours in 1847, as did the Philippines, to whom we granted independence, in 1946.

NEWS QUIZ

Civil Defense Plans

1. Why is the federal government increasing efforts to protect the home front against nuclear attack?
2. Describe the radar system that we now have for warning us of a coming attack.
3. Compare past spending for civil defense with the sum Congress has granted for this year.
4. Point out details of the new programs for both public and private fallout shelters.
5. Explain the new warning system, NEAR, which is being tested.
6. What action is being taken to provide food and medical care for the population?
7. How many Americans might lose their lives or be hurt in a big hydrogen bomb attack?

Discussion

1. Do you believe that we can survive a nuclear war? Why or why not?
2. Has your family decided for or against a home shelter? Give reasons for the choice that was made.

Crisis in the Congo

1. What is the main issue between Katanga and the central Congolese government?
2. Why is Katanga regarded as such an important province?
3. With what obstacles has the UN had to contend in trying to bring peace to the Congo?
4. Why did the United Nations send troops into Katanga?
5. How was the Congo dispute connected with Dag Hammarskjöld's death?
6. Why is the Congo's economy in such critical shape?
7. Besides trying to prevent civil war, what else has the UN done in the Congo?

Discussion

1. Do you think that the United Nations decision to send troops into Katanga was wise? Why or why not?
2. With Russia refusing to help pay for the UN's Congo operation, do you think the United States should continue to accept most of the financial burden? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. Why has the United States agreed to a UN discussion of whether or not to admit Red China to the world body?
2. What post does Cyrille Adoula hold and what is his background?
3. Why are Western Hemisphere leaders concerned over recent events in British Guiana?
4. According to Lenin, what voice should the rank-and-file of workers have in deciding public policies?
5. Who is Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court? Name 4 other justices of that tribunal.

References

- "Fallout Shelters," with an introductory letter from President Kennedy, *Life*, September 15.
- "The Politics of Civil Defense," *The Reporter*, September 14.
- "Unsung Victory," (report from the Congo), *Life*, September 15.

Pronunciations

Antoine Gizenga—än'twän gi-zen'gä
 Cheddi Jagan—jeh'dä jä'gän
 Cyrille Adoula—sir'il ä-döölä
 Kasavubu—kä'sä-vöö'böö
 Mobutu—mö-böö'töö
 Moïse Tshombe—mö-ëz' tsawm-bä'
 Mongi Slim—mön'jee slim

